

- 339 In some towns, dried pine needles ("huinomo"), wheat, or oat straw are used in place of manure.
- [192] In the Sierra, adobes are called adóbi; in Ihuatzio, on Lake Pátzcuaro, iauárukata.

STONE

- 316 Masonry is made of assorted-sized rocks brought from a quarry in the west side of the cinder cone on the northwest edge of town. The stone is a porous soft reddish lava, easily broken or dressed roughly with a hammer. It is carried from the [492] quarry on burros. The rocks are used for all types of masonry walls. Usually large sizes are employed near the bottom and to make the external faces of the wall; smaller stones are used to fill up the spaces, and usually all external surfaces are filled with small stone spalls set in the mud mortar.
- 316 Large stones used for foundations are a hard gray lava from the arroyo north of town or from the slopes of a cinder cone northeast of town.
- [324] The same rock is employed for finished pieces of

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TYPES OF
STRUCTURES

WOODEN STRUCTURES

- 343 Three main kinds of wooden structures are built. These are the "troje," or house (trója; in Angahuan, farimba), really a storehouse in use, the kitchen (kosina), and sheds used for storing fodder or sheltering animals. Normally, a master carpenter is employed; he usually works for an agreed price and hires a helper.
- [335]

The "troje" is a rectangular structure, nearly square, consisting of one room with a loft over it (fig. 3; pl. 2, upper). The door is always in one of the long walls and there is usually an overhang of the roof, supported on pillars, forming a veranda on this side. Usually the flooring of the first floor is extended to form a floor for the veranda (fig. 3; pl. 4, lower, left).

- 343 The "troje," or house, is elevated on large stones (or stone pillars in some towns), usually 9 in number, one at each corner, one in the middle of each side, and one at the center of the floor. Upon the stones go four interlocking foundation beams, "polines" (pípekua), and a crosspiece destined to support the middle of the floor, the "atravesaño de

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* Also "parinas," because they are usually made of heartwood (cañal).

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